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accessory parts of the azygos and hemiazygos veins may remain connected with the cardinal part of the hemiazygos and by their variations give rise to three structural types: First, one in which both accessory parts are equally developed; secondly, one in which the hemiazygos accessory part predominates; and thirdly, one in which the azygos accessory part predominates.

*The Veins of the Wolffian Body.* C. S. MINOT.

DR. MINOT had studied especially the condition in pig-embryos of 12.0 mm. The cardinal vein ends abruptly at the cephalic end of the Wolffian body; the vena cava inferior is also well developed and communicates widely with the middle of each mesonephros. Between the Wolffian tubules there are no capillaries, but only large sinuses, the endothelium of which lies close against the epithelium of the tubules. The sinuses communicate freely with both the cardinal and cava veins. Along the dorsal side of the Wolffian body there is no continuous cardinal vein, but there are still two channels of reduced size, representing the lower parts of the cardinal which have become united with the cava inferior.

*New Embryological Observations.* C. S. MINOT.

THE author described: (1) the mesothelial villi of the allantois in the pig; (2) the development of the hypophysis and infundibular gland in the pig, *Amia*, *Batrachus*, *Ameiurus* and *Necturus*, confirming and extending the results of Béla Haller; (3) observations upon various vertebrate types, tending to show that the zones of His have a constant morphological value; (4) the fore-brain of *Ameiurus Embryos*, clearly similar to that of other types of vertebrates as concerns the hemispheres and foramen of Monro; if this observation is confirmed by further study it will show that neither the theory of Burkhardt nor that of Studnicka in regard to homologies of the Teleostean fore-brain is correct.

*A Peculiar Glandular Structure found in a Mexican Diplopod.* F. C. KENYON. (Read by title only.)

THE structure was found in the repugnatorial glands of specimens of the diplopod genus *Platydesmus* from Mexico. It arises from the proximal inner surface of the walls of the bottle-shaped repugnatorial gland and projects into the glandular cavity, presenting in section very much the appearance of a section of an ordinary mushroom and its stalk. Its base and the distal, or expanded cap-like portion, are well provided with medium-sized, somewhat oval nuclei. The stalk exhibits a striated appearance. In the expanded cap only fragments of cell boundaries have been distinguished.

In some respects the organ resembles the structure that has been figured for the phosphorescent organs of some deep-sea animals, but *Platydesmus* is not known to have the power of emitting phosphorescent light, and only one diplopod has ever been described as having such a power. In this one form, *Fontaria luminosa* Ken., the light was described by the person who observed it as arising from spots corresponding in position to the repugnatorial glands. A light-emitting function is suggested for the peculiar structure noted. Whether the suggestion will eventually prove to be a fact, however, is a question which the collector must be largely depended upon to decide.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry F. Osborn, Columbia; Vice-President, T. H. Morgan, Bryn Mawr; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Parker, Harvard; Members of the Executive Committee from the Society at large, C. B. Davenport, Harvard, and F. R. Lillie, Michigan.

G. H. PARKER,  
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HARVARD UNIVERSITY.